ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

Democratic National Convention Announces Its Principles.

Many New Issues Brought Out-Capital and Labor-Freedom of the Press, Conscience and Speech and Other Topics.

The following platform was adopted by the democratic national convention at St. Louis:

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declare devotion to the essential principles of the democratic faith which bring

it together in party communion.

We, the delegates of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the democratic faith which bring us together in party cumunion

in party cummunion.
Under them local self-government and Under them local self-goverment and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our indipendence, the structure of our free republic, and every democratic extension, from Louisiana to California, and Texas to Oregon, which preserves faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration or government from the headstrong, arbitary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty and pervade the ness by uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and per-

The application of these fundamental L.—The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract, untrammeled by sumptuary laws: the supremacy of the civil over ary laws; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; a well disciplined militia; the separation of church and economy in expenditures; taxes, that labor may be lightly bur-dened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity of public and private obligations; indenty to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which democracy has established, approved by the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and they should be constantly invoked, and

We favor the enactment and administration of laws, giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ough not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred," and no less "inalienable" than the rights

of capital.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interest of inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily rebuked and pun-

We deny the right of any executive to We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official. The military should be used only to support and to maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its em-ployment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial, or for the con-

trol of elections.
We approve the measure which passed United States senate in 1896, but which a republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect con-

We favor the liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the water-ways of the country. When any water-way like the Mississippi river is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government, such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improve-ment is secured. We oppose the republi-can policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and display of strength.

Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government, without imparing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient, civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

The enforcement of honesty in the 2.—The enforcement of nonesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government alternative departments with corruption, as ready known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishmen. of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the legislative department can complete exposure, pun-shment and correction be obtained.

We condemn the action of the republican party in congress in refusing to pro-hibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of inter-state trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the white house down to the lowest of them return, as early as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of liv-

ing.

3.—We favor the nomination and election of a president imbuded with the principles of the constitution, where the principles of the constitution, where the principles of the constitution of the principles of the constitution of the principles of the principl set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judiclai functions whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's plea of neces-

sity or superior wisdom.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the orient. without unnecessary entanglement in oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdic-tion. We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolution and a policy of colonial ex-ploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe, with deferson and John Adams, that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those at home, and a laws for those at home, and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions then they are inherently under the spirit and operation of civil institutions then they are inherently under the spirit and operation of civil institutions then they are inherently under the spirit and operation of civil institutions then they are inherently under the spirit and operation of civil institutions then they are inherently under the spirit and operation of civil institutions the spirit and operation institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the

American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans. And it is our intellet, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Filipinos themselves and after amicable arrangements with them concerning naval stations, coaling stations and trade relations, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to all national and international interests to set the Filipino the

people on their feet free and independent to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the secretary of war, by pledging the government's endorsement for 'promoters' in the Philippine Islands to make the United States a partner in speculative exploitation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of democratic senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to a permanent entanglement from what would be difficult to escape.

We congratulate our western citizens upon the passage of the measure known as the Newlands Irrigation act for the ir rigation and reclammation of the aridlands of the west—a measure framed by

rigation and reclammation of the aridlands of the west—a measure framed by a democrat, passed in the senate by a non-partisan vote and presed in the house against the opposition of almost all the republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which, was democratic. We call atrepublican leaders by a vote, the majority of which, was democratic. We call attention to this great democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress, until the reclammation of all the lands in the arid west capable of reclammation is accomplished resolving the lands realizing arid west capable of reclammation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homeseekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopolies, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the democratic party, should it be placed in power.

power. The democracy, when entrusted with power, will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what democrats have always contended for—a great inter-ocean canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broader and less trammeled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

The democratic party has been, and will continue to be, the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion c. these equal opportunities which our po-litical institutions were established to se-cure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These especial favorites of the government have, through trust methods, been converted into mo-nopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the

financial assistance they can give now, control the policy of the republican party. We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate any industry class or section to against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as pos-

sible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the commonweal, and not by the friends of its abuses its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxaopportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxa-tion, to wit, the support of the Federal government in all its integrity and virili-

ty, but in simplicity.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition, and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and

intolerable. Individual equality of op-portunity and free competition are es-sential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity and any trust, com-bination or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restrict-ing competition or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrim-

Ination by transportation companies.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all prop-er measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friend-ship and commerce; and, if under existing eatles the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recog nition is withheld from American pass-ports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure, by treaties, the removal of these unjust discrimina-

We demand that all over the world a We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport, issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen, shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment du him as such.

We favor the election of United States constraints and instructions of the second.

senators by direct vote of the people.

We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and the Indian territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states and a territorial govern-

ment for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, as well as with the district of Alaska, should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the territory of district in which their duries are ritory or district in which their duties are e performed.
e demand the extermination

polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separa-tion of church and state in political affairs.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill, recently passed by the United States Senate, as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy, to the obstructions raised by republican legislation, to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea. We favor the upbuilding of a merchant

marine, without new or additional bur dens upon the people, and without bounties from the public treasury. We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor the reduction of the army, and of army expenditure to the point his-

torically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient. The democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legisla-tion which a grateful people stand ready

to enact.
Our soldiers and sailors, who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws, have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must, therefore, share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles; or aggrandized by executive appropria tions out of the treasuries of a pros people, in violation of the act of govgovgress which it fixes the compensation
and allowances of the military officers.

The democratic party stands committed
in to the principles of civil service reform.
the and we demand their honest just are

upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites, and employed all manner of devices to over-reach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established. The race question has brought count-

The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more.

To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means cenfusion, distraction of business, and the re-opening of wounds now happily healed. North, south, east and west have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Pekin to the hills of San-

It summoned the congress into hasty and futile extra session, and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind its flight from Washington uncalled calendars and unaccession.

complished tasks.

It made war, which is the sole power of congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental pre-rogatives. It violated a plain statute of the United States, as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and con-stitutional law, and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally, and with honor.

It forced strained and unnatural con-

structions upon statutes, usurping ju-dicial interpretation, and substituting

congressional enactment decree.

It withdrew from congress their customary duties of investigation, which have heretofore made the representatives of the people and the states the terror of evil doers. It conducted a secretive investigation

of its own, and boasted of a few sample convicts, while it threw a broad coverlet over the bureaus which had been their chosen field of operative abuses and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed. It ordered assault upon some monopolies but, paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck"—leav-

ing its future purposes beclouded by its vaccillations.

Conducting the campaign upon this dec. laration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support not only of our great and time-honored

organization, but also the active assistance of all of our fellow citizens who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer in issue, desire the per-petuation of our constitutional govern-ment as framed and established by the fathers of the republic.

Boer Colony for Kansas.

Gen. William Fouche, Boer patriot, is now a Kansas farmer. He has purchased a quarter section of land near Geneseo, in Ellsworth county, and has taken possession of the property. The purchase by Gen. Fouche is said to mean that a Boer colony will be established there. Gen. Fouche is in correspondence with former companions in arms who are still in South Africa, and who have been waiting for Gen. Fouche to find a suitable location before they came to America with their families.

Automobiles in Prophecy.

Forty-three hundred automobile licenses have been issued in a neighboring state. The number of these machines is becoming like unto the swarms of locusts in oriental countries. Was not this state of affairs foreseen in the vision of Nahum the prophet when he wrote: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings?"-N. Y. Tribune.

London Fire Horses.

that, when turning out at many stations, the movements of the horses are very slow. Instructions are to be given that the horses are to be trained so as to come up to the appliances smartly. I desire that later on horses shall go to the machines without being led."

A Hybrid.

The older members of the family having departed in gala attire to attend a wedding, the two-year-old Elbridge inquired of Sister Helen, aged "What is a wedding?" "I'm five: afraid you're too young to understand," was the worldly-wise reply, "but it's something between a funeral and dancing-school."-Harper's Maga-

Nested Eggs.

Eggs in a nest of French fried potatoes are very nice. The nests are prepared by placing cut raw potatoes around the sides of a small wire strainer, and cooking ten minutes in deep fat. Sprinkle with salt and send to table with eggs in the shell or turned out. The potatoes should be cut in straws.-Boston Globe.

Left-Over Asparagus.

If by any chance there is a little asparagus left over, use it in making a delicious omelet. Cut the stalks in inch pieces, put them in a bowl, and pour over them the eggs, well beaten. Season with salt and pepper, mix lightly, and pour into the omelet pan.-Boston Bud-

Personal Security.

"What would you do if you saw a ghost?" said the man who tries to make sport of people.

"Dat ain' de question," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "What bothers me is what dat ghos' is gwine to do if he sees me."-Washington Star.

Licked the Stamps.

A Derby (Conn.) postmistress lost half her tongue through blood poisoning contracted while licking a postage stamp. It was in no way due to carelessness on her part; she was fulfilling her duty to the letter.-Indianapolis News.

Put to the Test.

It is good to know that the ant is exout doing anything useful that was Rock Fort and Arragon, Ga. worth noticing.-Washington Star.

Natural Food of Man. Man's structure, compared with that of other animals, indicates that fruits and esculent vegetables are his natural food. The man-like apes live exclusively upon fruits, nuts and green leaves.

Seventeen People Killed and About One Hundred Injured.

Engine of Second Train Tore Through Rear Car of the First Train and Drove the Front End Into the Car Ahead.

New York, July 11.-Seventeen persons were killed and about a hundred injured in a collision which occurred at Midvale, N. J., just before noon Sunday when a regular passenger train on the Greenwood branch of the Erie railroad ran into an excursion train that had stopped to take water. All the dead and injured lived in Hoboken, Jersey City and New York.

The accident is believed to have resulted from a tower operator having lowered his signal too soon, and this was admitted by D. W. Cooke, general passenger agent of the Erie railroad, who gave out a statement in which he said: "The operator in the tower failed to set the block signal against the train following."

The train which was run into was a special carrying members of the First Plattdeutcher association of Hoboken on their annual outing and had 800 passengers. It consisted of 12 cars and two engines. The first engine had taken water and the train had moved up and stopped with the second engine beside the tank when the regular train drew near. The flagman of the special signalled the engineer of the incoming train but owing to a curve in the road his flag was not seen until it was too late. It is claimed that the engineer of the regular train had slowed down to about ten miles an hour before he crashed into the special but his engine tore through the rear car the greater part of its length and drove the forward end of that car into the car ahead. The killed and injured

were in those two cars. The wreckage did not catch fire and the work of taking out the dead and maimed was accomplished quickly. The passengers from the uninjured coaches ran back and joined in the work and the residents of Midvale, many of whom had heard the crash, assisted them. The 14 dead were soon laid beside the track and the injured were carried to the nearby houses.

While physicians were being sent 'or women of Midvale brought bandages and other articles that could be used in caring for the injured. An engine and cars were sent from Little Falls to the scene of the wreck and as rapidly as possible the most seriously hurt were prepared for transportation by train to Little Falls and thence to Jersey City or Hoboken. The less severely hurt were continued under treatment in Midvale until later in the day. All those hurt were eventually taken either to their homes or to hos-

pitals. Eloquent of the state of affairs in The engineer and fireman of the London's fire department is this notice regular train disappeared from the issued by the fire chief: "I have noticed scene just after the accident. They both escaped injury by jumping just before the crash.

The operator in the tower was Walter Richards. He would make no statement and was relieved and left the scene soon after the accident.

STRUCK BY A STREET CAR.

Senators Bailey and Tillman, in An Auto, Were Injured.

St. Louis, July 11.-An automobile in which Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and Senator J. W. Bailey, of Texas, were riding Sunday night collided with a Jefferson avenue street car. while running rapidly, and both were thrown into the street but nei-ther was seriously injured. Senator Tillman suffered a sprained ankle and Senator Bailey was bruised about the body. After ascertaining the extent of their injuries and viewing their wrecked automobile, the two senators boarded a street car and proceeded to their hotel. The chauffeur was badly bruised, but set about collecting tha debris of the automobile.

CONDEMNED MURDERER.

He Confessed to Committing Four Other Murders.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 11.-John Johnson (colored), who with Frank Ousley, also colored, will hang next Thursday for the murder of Grocer James Donnelly, has confessed to four other murders. Johnson says he was born in Georgia and when about 18 years old started out as a tramp. Two of his victims were with him, traveling in a box car on a Virginia railroad, and after murdering them for the \$5 in their possession he threw their bodies ing. His other two victims suffered a agement. like fate on a Georgia railroad.

Made Remarkable Time. Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.—The spe-

cial train which left here at 10:40 Saturday night, carrying Bourke Cockran and several other democrats back to St. Louis, made remarkable time. The train made nearly a mile a minute.

Sent Back to Wales.

Philadelphia, July 11.-The 11 Welsh miners who arrived here last Sunday on the American liner Haverford, and pected to destroy the boll weevil. For who proved to be contract laborers, years the ant has been held up as a were Saturday deported on the same model of industry and propriety with- vessel. The miners were bound for

Bites With Each Kiss.

New York, July 11.-Cruelty in biting her every time he kissed her is the grounds upon which Mrs. Jennie Finkle, of this city, is seeking a separation from her husband, Earnest H. sion to Holy Trinity church at Noble Kinkle, in the court.

W. J. BRYAN ILL.

His Physicians Say There is Nothing Alarming in His Condition.

St. Louis, July 11.-Mr. Bryan left the Jefferson hotel early Sunday and went to the residence of his cousin, Dr Jennings, in this city. His physician says his condition was much improved over Saturday and he expects to leave for his home in Lincoln Monday night.

When Mr. Bryan left his bed Saturday night to go to the convention half his temperature was above 100, and he complained of much soreness of the lungs. He was examined after the close of the conv ntion by Dr. Osborne, who decided there was nothing alarming in Mr. Bryan's condition and that a quiet and rest would quickly restore him to his usual good health.

His appearance at the convention hall was in opposition to the commands of his physician and contrary to the wishes of his friends. He left his bed at a time when his attendants were absent from the room, and in doing so created no little alarm for his safety.

A COLORED PREACHER.

No Shave For Him in a White Barber Shop.

Oyster Bay, July 11.- There was intense feeling among the Negroes of the village Sunday night because a Negro clergyman was put out of a white man's barber shop here Saturday night when he insisted upon being shaved by a white barber.

It is believed by many to have been a carefully planned proceeding upon the part of the Negroes to give expression to the declaration of a more liberal policy toward the Negroes in the republican national platform. At any rate, the Negroes say they will make an effort to have the matter laid before the president at once, and they are confident he will uphold them.

MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE.

Webster City, Ia., Is To Own a Daily Newspaper.

Webster City, Ia., July 11.-Webster City's penchant for municipal ownership is to take a new form—that of a city-owned daily paper. This departure in municipal enterprise probably has not a counterpart in the United States. The paper is to be known as the Daily Graphic-Herald, and will be issued from the present office of the Weekly Graphic-Herald, the only dem ocratic paper in Hamilton county, Webster City began its career as a municipal ownership city many years ago. It first acquired ponsession of the water works. Next came the electria light and power plant. Then came the city heating plant.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

He Corrects a Statement Made By Capt. R. P. Hobson.

Boston, July 11.-Booker T. Washington, while here Sunday, expressed surprise because he had been quoted by Capt. Richmond P. Hobson at the na tional democratic convention as having suggested, in a recent address before the National Education association in St. Louis, that white people and colored should attend the schools and churches in the south. Washington said that Capt. Hobson must have made a mistake in reading his speech, or had been misinformed, as he had never made any suggestion, and that the subject was not touched upon in the address mentioned.

CARS WENT OVER EMBANKMENT. Thirty-Eight Passengers Were Injured,

But None Killed.

St. Louis, July 11.-While running at full speed the tender of the engine drawing an eastbound excursion train on the Missouri Pacific road jumped a switch near Lebadie, 45 miles west of here Sunday, derailing four coaches which were thrown down the embank; ment and injuring 38 passengers. It is considered remarkable that none were killed and only three were seriously injured.

Exhibitors Threaten to Withdraw.

St. Louis, July 11.-The foreign exhibitors have united and, backed by the commissioners from their respective countries, threaten to withdraw their exhibits if the fair management persists in treating the exhibitors as concessionaires.

Newspaper Men Honored.

St. Louis, July 11.-About 100 newspaper men from various parts of the country who bave been in attendance on the national democratic convention visited the Philippine section of the from the car while the train was go- fair Sunday as the guests of the man-

Quiet Day at Sagamore Hill.

Oyster Bay, July 11.-Sunday was a notably quiet and uneventful day at Sagamore Hill. No visitors were received by the president, although dur-

called.

Reconnoitered From a War Balloon. London, July 11.-Special dispatches

to the Daily Telegrah and the Daily Mail from Tokio assert that the Japanese captured eight guns during the fighting around Port Arthur July 4 and that they reconnoitered from a war balloon.

Greeted Cardinal Satolli. Chicago, July 11.-To greet Cardinal Satolli and receive the papal blessing which he bestowed Sunday, a crowd of 8,000 persons struggled for admisand Chapin streets.

ESCAPED

Women and Men From the Clutches of the Doctor, Undertaker and Grave Digger.

THE NAMES OF A FEW PEOPLE WHO ARE MAPPY AND FREE FROM RHEUMA-TISM, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE BY USING

DENN'S SURE, SAFE AND SPEEDY CURE.

Mr. Gennings and wife, 2063 N. High. Mr. Goodspeed and wife, Frambes Ave. Mr. Brelsford and wife, Maynord Ave. Mr. Fleming and wife, 2605 N. High. Mr. Miracle and wife, Grocer, W. Broad. Rev. Dawson, Rev. J. J. Shingler. President John Culberson, High and

lavnard St. Mr. Witson and wife, Northwood Ave. Rev. Shuttz and Roy Shuttz.

We could fill a large newspaper with responsible witnesses of what Denn's Sure, Safe and Speedy Cure can do. But try a 25 cent or 75 cent bottle and you will be surprised at the immediate help

FOR SALE BY

OBERDORFER.

THE DRUGGIST. PARIS, - - KENTUCKY.

Too Many Burglars About Town

For the comfort of society. One less will visit your homes if he is introduced to one of our revolvers.

This Week Only J Will Sell Double Action Revolvers, with rebounding hammers, nicely finished and nickeled, octagon barrel, hard

rubber handles.

Automatic Safety Hammer Revolvers, made with hinged frame, rebounding hammers, antomatic shell ejectors. Positive safety device; accidental discharge impossible. 22-32-38 Cal.....\$6.50 each.

volvers, have hinged frame, independent cylinder stop and automatic shell ejectors. Has no hammer to catch on clothing. Fits the pocket. 32 or 38 Cal.......\$7.00 each.

Automatic Safety Hammerless Re-

All other popular makes, such as Colts, Smith & Wesson, etc., in

Saws, lawn mowers and scissors sharpened, keys fitted, locks and trunks repaired. All work guaran-

W. C. DAVIS.

Hair Dressing.

When your hair needs shampooing dressing, or manacuring, call 'Phone 168. Work executed in best of manner. Can give good references.

MARY L. DAVIS.

PAINTING I am prepared to do all kinds of paints ing in the best manner possible, e and outside work. pleasure in making estimates free tharge for anyone. Work guaranteed.

EMMETT FITZGERALD, Paris, Ky.

A Continual Strain.

Many men and women are constantly subjected to what they commonly term "a continual strain" because of some financial or family trouble. It wears and. distresses them both mentally and physi-cally, affecting their nerves badly and bringing on liver and kidney ailments, with the attendants evils of constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, low vitality and despondency. They cannot, as a rule, get rid of this "continual strain." but they can remedy its health destroying effects by taking frequent doses of Green's August Flower. It tones up the liver, stimulates the kidneys, insures healthy bodily functions, gives vim and spirit to one's whole being, and eventnelly dispels the physical or mental dis-tress caused by that "continual strain." Trial bottle of August Flower, 25c; reg-ular size, 75c. At all drugists.—W. T., Brooks.

Healthy Mothers.

Mothers should always keep in good, sodily health. They owe it to their hildren. Yet it is no unusul sight to see a mother, with babe in arms, cough-ing violently and exhibiting all the symptoms of a consumptive tendency. why should this dangerous condition exist, dangerous alike to mother and child, when Dr. Boschee's German Syrup would put a stop to it at once? No mother should be without this old and tried remedy in the house-for its timeing the afternoon a few relatives and ly use will promptly cure any lung; intimate personal friends of the family throat or bronchial trouble in herself or her children. The worst cough or cold can be speedily sured by German Syrup; so can hoarseness and congestion of the bronchial tubes. It makes expecturation easy, and gives instant relief and refreshing rest to the cough-racked consumptive. New trial bottles, 25c; large 750. At all druggists .- W.

TIRED, DULL AND "BLUE" BACKACHE AND LASSITUDE

We can oure it all and make life bright and happy. Write at once for samples. You will never regret is DR. BENZINGER, Baltimore. Md.